



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-020
Thursday
30 January 1992

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Central African Republic

Student Leaders Said Expelled Following Strike

AB2901171092 Paris AFP in French 1624 GMT
28 Jan 92

[Text] Bangui, 28 Jan (AFP)—The Central African minister for higher education, Mr. Jean-Marie Bassia, decided yesterday to expel three students from the University of Bangui following a strike action launched by the student coordinating body, according to university sources here today.

One of the students is Emmanuel Cendy Cyrius, president of the student coordinating body. The other two are the vice president and general secretary of the group. They are to appear tomorrow before the university disciplinary council to answer the charges of "disrupting law and order on the university campus."

This expulsions follow the strike order given by the student coordinating body and which was complied with by the students, who are asking for the renewal of their scholarships for 12 months instead of 10, the cancellation of registration fees for the current academic year, and the dismissal of Mr. Rainaldy Sioke, the university's vice chancellor.

According to reliable sources, security forces entered the campus today at the request of the university authorities to disperse any student gatherings.

Zaire

Prime Minister Nguza Discusses 'Round Table'

LD2901213292 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Remarks by Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond and responses to questions by unidentified correspondents in Kinshasa on 28 January—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nguza] At this stage it is very important that I, as prime minister, can first tell the population about the situation and then reassure them. First of all, what we experienced Wednesday night is a difficult situation, this abortive coup d'etat by a few elements of the Zairian Armed Forces: It is an unfortunate situation and I really hope that it cannot happen again.

We have had to deplore two deaths. I prayed that there would be no bloodshed; unfortunately, blood was shed. This matter is now in the hands of the judicial authorities, the military judicial authorities; and as I have said, now that the matter is in the hands of the judicial authorities, all the people who are implicated will be invited by the judicial authorities to undergo an interrogation. It is up to the judicial authorities to decide. As the matter is in the hands of the judicial authorities, it is no longer up to the government to give any point of view

whatever in a public way. I am thus putting my confidence in our judicial authorities.

All the same, I find it quite a shame because we have every possibility to be able to express ourselves and it is not necessary to have to resort to methods which push, which incite the military to indiscipline and disorder, because that is a very dangerous situation which may be uncontrolled. Thank God, the situation was restored very rapidly and now—this is the second point on which I would like to reassure the population—the government has decided to restore the authority of the state. How can it restore the authority of the state? [passage omitted]

You have seen that I have received the chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and that I have discussed with him the social problems in the military camps. What must we do to help the troops, to get through to them? Whatever salary we might give them, inflation is such, the economic situation is such that we find ourselves—any government would find itself—in a difficult situation to be able to give a salary which could really satisfy everybody.

But as they are troops who are on the job from morning to night, we must try and make up for the deficiency as far as food and medicines are concerned. We have reached agreement with the chief of General Staff on other social problems and, beginning tomorrow, we will begin this intervention on the social level. We are going to continue because this is only a beginning, and we will continue to try and see to it that the pay received by soldiers is only a supplement.

This being the case, with both the civilian and military authorities taking account of the social situation of the soldier, it is also normal that the military authorities should demand discipline from the troops and that is the basic rule in any army. Thus, an important operation has been undertaken against all the pockets which were still harming the tranquillity of the population. That is the case with Kuwait City, which you know about. It is an unfortunate name but there you are. All the soldiers who were there have been dislodged.

[Passage omitted] It is thus now possible to restore discipline in the regular military camps and the population can now go about their daily occupations freely and experience peace and tranquillity.

Now, there is also the political situation, of course. [passage omitted] The tension has to be removed from the political situation. I do not think that in this country we are each other's enemies: We are children of the same country. We can have differing opinions, but differing opinions with the same objective: that of serving our people.

We have tried to gather around the same table at the national conference: It did not work. Some of you have already returned home, already removing the national

character from the national conference. We must find another solution. I had said that we can go straight into elections. [passage omitted]

I have said that I would open the prime minister's office, I would open the residence to all my compatriots—politicians from all sides, those who think like me, those who do not think like me, those who are absolutely opposed to me. They are all children of the same country. In order for us to be able to discuss ways and means together, perhaps we could arrive—it is an idea—we could probably arrive—if people are absolutely insistent on having a debate—we could probably arrive at a sort of national round table, but one which was much smaller than this assembly of 3,000 people because that is expensive and the state budget does not permit it. [passage omitted]

So one has to be realistic and this consultation should start from the regions, that is to say that the regions also have their opinions. Not everything should happen in Kinshasa. People should debate the problems in the regions and, for example, proceed to issue memoranda and probably one could take an equivalent number of delegates from the regions in order to avoid the problem of geopolitics. One would take an equivalent number for each region in order to have an assembly here, finally, which would be much more restricted, much more restricted and in which the political parties would also be present because there are certain political parties which are only found in Kinshasa. So, one would also have to take account of them as well.

In this sort of national round table we could do the work, undertake the national political debate which should lead us to set up a draft constitution, a draft electoral law which we are probably going to submit to a people's referendum and on that basis we would then go forward to elections, whether local, legislative or presidential. [passage omitted]

I am not against the national conference but I am against the idea of a national conference in this form which we have seen. The pace which the national conference was taking was becoming a very dangerous pace for the future of this country and, in the end, to be reasonable, 3,000 people cannot draft a constitution. In the end, one has to be realistic. [passage omitted]

One has to be just. Public opinion in Kinshasa is not the same as public opinion in the country as a whole. I am the prime minister of all the Zairians. [passage omitted] I do not think that public opinion is the same in each region. One has to take account of all the different opinions because one has to be very careful when speaking about a people. We have 40 million inhabitants, not 4 million. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, you belong to the UFERI political family. When there is an election, what post will the UFERI bid for?

[Nguza] Listen, have I ever concealed my political intentions? The national president of the UFERI has always proclaimed everywhere that he was a candidate for the presidency of the Republic. Have I ever concealed my intentions? I have not concealed them. We will also be candidates for all the posts. We are going to be present in the legislative elections, in the local elections. We are going to stand. The position of the UFERI as a party is known. I am the national president of the UFERI. Now that I am prime minister, Professor Mutumbo is the interim president of the UFERI, but the positions of my party are known.

[Correspondent] As the organizing authority, you handle internal affairs. What guarantee can you give that elections would in fact be free and democratic?

[Nguza] Listen, first there are the institutions which are going to be set up and which should provide the guarantees—that is, the constitution and the electoral law. Second, there is the government, which will organize and manage the elections. I have always said that this government which I lead is an open government. [passage omitted]

The presence of everybody in a government which has to organize and manage the elections is an extra guarantee. But there is also an international guarantee: It is that we are not against the idea of the presence of foreign observers to attend the elections and to be able to give their testimony that the elections have proceeded freely and democratically.

You mentioned earlier a communique from the Common Market, communiques from certain governments. I would tell you straight away that foreign governments, governments of countries which are our usual partners, as well as organizations with which we have relations, are absolutely free to express their opinions on the internal situation in Zaire. But what we don't want is for them to interfere in our internal affairs. [passage omitted]

Nguza, Opposition 'Spokesman' Comment

LD2901220992 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I- Bond wants the democratic process to resume in Zaire, but no longer by means of a national conference, the work of which he had halted on 19 January. Instead, he wants the creation of a national roundtable format—around this table there would of necessity be fewer delegates than at the national conference, and their role would be to draft the constitutional law and the electoral calendar. Nguza Karl-I-Bond granted an exclusive interview to La Une Network radio and television and to the BRT [Belgian Radio and Television] International Service. He explains his attitude:

[Begin Nguza recording] I consider that I agreed to be prime minister in order to avoid bloodshed, to avoid

blood being shed in this country, and that if I had let this national conference continue on that ground, we were going to end up with a political crisis which would once again lead to bloodshed in this country. So, should the door be closed now? No one has the right to close the door on the democratic process. We can have a more restricted form; the reduced number [of delegates] could then carry out the tasks which were devolved previously to this national conference. In other words, put to a popular referendum these new structures of the country—in other words, this new constitution, and then we go on to elections. And let no one fear elections, because when one fears elections it is because, in some part, one is not a democrat. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Passage omitted] It is interesting to discover the opinion of the opposition with regard to this roundtable idea favored by the prime minister, and Jean-Michel Mostarque asked Omer Nkamba, spokesman for the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], about this.

[Begin recording] [Nkamba] We have no reaction other than that which is known to all the people of Zaire at this time. We already know that international opinion as well as national opinion are waiting for the reopening and the resumption of the sessions of the national conference in the form in which it started out, as it was when it was chaired by Monseigneur Monsengwo, and everyone placed their trust in the way in which the provisional bureau was running this conference, and we consider that it is not for Mr. Nguza or anyone else to dictate in a unilateral fashion that there should be a new concept of the national conference.

[Mostarque] So, for the UDPS it is the resumption of the work of the national conference or nothing?

[Nkamba] Absolutely. [end recording]

Looting by Soldiers Said Continuing in Kinshasa

*AB2901203592 Paris AFP in French 1921 GMT
29 Jan 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jan (AFP)—The Zairian News Agency, AZAP, reported today that soldiers are continuing to loot in some districts of Kinshasa at night.

According to the agency, additional acts of looting were committed by about 15 armed men wearing uniforms on the night of 27 January in the Bandalungwa zone, which is near downtown Kinshasa and close to the large Kokolo Army barracks.

Last week it was announced that a "large-scale" operation was launched jointly by the Presidential Special Services (DSP), the Military Action and Intelligence Services (SARM), and the civil guard against troops in an extension building of the barracks called "Kuwait City," where goods and properties looted during the September riots in Kinshasa were stored.

The operation, in which the number of casualties has not been made public, took place after the soldiers carried out operations which resulted in at least five deaths, according to human rights associations. Despite such operations, it was noted, uncontrolled soldiers continued to loot in Kinshasa at night.

Furthermore, a large number of goods from the September lootings still remain on sale inside the Kokolo barracks, according to many eyewitnesses.

PRC Foreign Minister Meets Botha; PAC Members*MB2001162892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1610 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 20 SAPA—The foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of China, Mr Qian Qichen, made a low-key and fleeting stopover in South Africa on Monday [20 January] while travelling from Zimbabwe to Namibia.

Mr Qian met his South African counterpart Pik Botha at Jan Smuts Airport, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed.

He also had a 50-minute meeting between closed doors with representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] at a Johannesburg airport hotel, but did not appear to speak to the press.

A Chinese representative, Mr Qu Bode, confirmed to SAPA the republic had established an interest office in Pretoria under the auspices of the Centre for African Studies. He said he was running the office but would not elaborate.

Meanwhile, PAC Deputy President Dikgang Moseneke, at a press briefing following the meeting, said Mr Qian had confirmed his country's continued friendship and support to the organisation "in a large number of areas".

He refused to explain the exact nature of that support, be it financial or military. Mainland China had in the past provided "all forms of training" to the PAC and had supported "a number of projects". He again would not elaborate.

"The discussions were open, frank and cordial and related to the long-standing relationship which has existed between our liberation movement and the People's Republic of China."

The PAC had explained its position on the transitional process in South Africa.

Mr Qian had understood "the various positions taken by the actors in the transition, including the position taken by the PAC", Mr Moseneke said.

On his part, Mr Qian had informed the PAC of the various discussions he had with African leaders during his six-nation tour through the continent.

Mr Qian and his delegation were expected to depart for Windhoek on Monday night.

On inquiry about the Chinese interest office in Pretoria, a Foreign Affairs spokesman referred SAPA to a statement made by Mr Botha in December in which he stated that informal offices would be established between the two countries.

De Klerk Confirms Stall in Dutch Premier's Visit*MB2801174292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[Text] Netherlands Prime Minister Mr. Ruud Lubbers' proposed visit to South Africa has tentatively been postponed. This development follows the debate initiated by Mr. Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Bruck's visit, during which the African National Congress voiced its opposition.

State President F.W. de Klerk has confirmed that the visit has temporarily been put off while further deliberations take place. President De Klerk said that the decision was preceded by friendly talks between himself and Mr. Lubbers following the controversy around the visit.

More on Visit by UK Development Minister Chalker**Meets With ANC's Mandela***MB2801171692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—Rejoining the Commonwealth would be a "logical step" for a future South Africa, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela told SAPA on Tuesday [28 January] evening. This was minutes after a meeting with British Government Minister Lynda Chalker during which methods of advancing Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] were discussed.

Asked whether South Africa would rejoin the Commonwealth, Mr Mandela said: "Why not? It's in our history." South Africa has a close relationship with many of the Commonwealth countries, he added. The Commonwealth is made up mostly of former British colonies. South Africa left the grouping in 1961.

Mrs Chalker, the minister of overseas development, said she would meet IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday. She said the various groups in South Africa must learn to trust and understand each other. This is what she was trying to do to help South Africa become a "multi-racial democracy".

Mrs Chalker met President F W de klerk on Tuesday morning.

Further on Visit by UNITA's Jonas Savimbi**Comments on Mandela, Angolan Elections***MB2801173492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1657 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 28 SAPA—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr

Jonas Savimbi may soon meet the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Nelson Mandela. Addressing a media conference in a city hotel after meeting President F W de Klerk at Tuynhuis, he said he would meet the ANC leader "at the right time". "Let us wait. Something is going to happen soon. We are going to meet with Mr Mandela and the ANC at the right time."

Dr Savimbi also said that UNITA, which he predicted would win the September election in Angola, would pursue a relationship based on "mutual interests" with any future South African Government—even if the ANC became the governing party. "Nothing can change between Angola and South Africa. We have common interests in so many areas," he said.

The UNITA leader said his movement was confident of winning the election and becoming the next government in Luanda, but would abide by the outcome if UNITA lost the poll. If no party won an absolute majority, UNITA would also consider entering into a coalition government.

Dr Savimbi said that although South Africa had been "a good friend" which had supported UNITA during its war against the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) Government, South Africa would not be funding for [as received] UNITA's election campaign. "We knew from the beginning that South Africa would not fund any campaign for either UNITA or the MPLA. We did not ask the South Africans for money. We visited President de Klerk to exchange views on the constitutional processes taking place in both our countries."

Peace in Angola was now irreversible and the process of preparing for an election was well underway. A Joint Political and Military Commission (JPMC) was overseeing the ceasefire, assembly of troops and the run-up to elections. Foreign investment was desperately needed, but such investment had to be secure and investors had to have the right to repatriate their profits.

Referring to the murder of four British tourists in southern Angola in December, Dr Savimbi said a FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldier, who had apparently deserted from an nearby assembly point, had been arrested by local villagers in connection with the killings and handed over to UNITA. The man would be handed over to JPMC representatives in Lubango on Wednesday (Jan 29).

Asked about the whereabouts of two senior UNITA officials following their recall from foreign postings in November 1988, Dr Savimbi said both are "alive and active in UNITA's service". He accused international monitoring agencies such as Africawatch and Amnesty International of creating "false propaganda" about the safety of former UNITA foreign secretary and Washington representative Mr Tito Chingunji as well as the movement's former representative in Lisbon, Mr Wilson dos Santos.

Denies Requesting Campaign Funds

MB2901082192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has denied reports that he met President F.W. de Klerk to obtain funds for his election campaign.

Speaking after talks with the state president in Cape Town, Dr. Savimbi said they had discussed constitutional developments in Angola and South Africa.

Later, the UNITA leader hinted at a meeting with the ANC [African National Congress] president, Nelson Mandela.

Taiwanese Trawler Held; Illegal Fishing Suspected

MB2901140992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Cape Town Jan 29 SAPA—A naval vessel detained a Taiwanese trawler suspected of illegal fishing in the Republic's territorial waters southeast of Cape Agulhas on Wednesday [29 January], the Navy said in a statement from Pretoria. A routine inspection of the fishing vessel, Her Man, revealed the presence of a gill net which is illegal and may not be carried by any vessel in South Africa's waters, said the statement. The gill net was apparently under the guise of chokka fishing gear.

According to the Navy spokesman, the vessel initially refused to stop in spite of obvious signals from SAS Drakensberg. On Tuesday the Navy dispatched the SAS Drakensberg and the strike craft SAS Oswald Pirow to the area after a request from the Cape Provincial Administration [CPA], Directorate of Sea Fisheries to investigate a number of foreign fishing trawlers suspected of illegal fishing in South African waters. Marine conservation officer Mr Hein de Lange was transferred to Her Man from the SAS Drakensberg.

The Navy was being assisted by the SA [South African] Air Force who was also patrolling the area, and a helicopter was being flown from the SAS Drakensberg for reconnaissance. "The presence of these warships and aircraft in the area is intended as a clear message that strong action will be taken against trawlers that persist in poaching in the RSA's waters," the Navy said.

The SAS Oswald Pirow was escorting the Taiwanese trawler to Cape Agulhas where the CPA vessel Jasus would escort Her Man to Cape Town.

The Navy's patrol is to continue.

Taiwanese Consulate Denies Allegation

MB3001074392 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500
GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] The consulate of the Republic of China in Cape Town has denied the allegation by the Department of Sea Fisheries that the net aboard the Taiwanese trawler, Her Man, could be described as a gill net.

A spokesman for the consulate said the net aboard the Her Man was only 20 meters long and couldn't possibly be used as a gill net. He said the mesh of the net was 4 cm square which was bigger than the mesh of a gill net. The spokesman said the Her Man had not been fishing when it was impounded off Cape Agulhas by the South African Navy. He said the Republic of China's policy was to discourage its fisherman from using gill nets and most of them had complied with this policy.

The Her Man is being escorted to Cape Town harbor by vessels of the Department of Sea Fisheries and is expected to dock this morning.

ANC Statement on NP's Proposals for 'Transition'

MB2901155792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1504 GMT 29 Jan 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress [ANC]: "ANC Press Statement—National Party's Proposals for the Transition"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement—National Party's Proposals for the Transition

Details about the National Party's proposals for the transition are becoming clearer as various government ministers elaborate on F W de Klerk's speech during the opening of the tri-cameral Parliament.

According to media reports, the essence of the government's proposals are as follows:

- Negotiations in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] about, among others, a transitional government, interim parliament and an interim constitution.
- A referendum to obtain a mandate for the interim mechanisms, in which whites will have the power of veto.
- If whites vote in favour of these mechanisms the present Parliament will pass the agreements into law. If they vote "no", then everyone will have to go back to negotiate compromises and repeat the process over and over until the white community assents.
- Election of an interim parliament on the basis of the interim constitution. This parliament would then form a power-sharing transitional government.

The ANC recognises the right of the National Party government to put forward its own proposals for the transition. Like all other proposals from Codesa participants, these arrangements will be debated in Codesa's working groups. However, we are duty-bound to point out the fundamental flaws and dangers arising from the schemes advanced by the National Party [NP]. We do recognise that the NP government has come round to acknowledge the correctness of two principles: The need for an interim government to supervise the transition, and for an elected body to draw up a new constitution. However, as in the past, the NP has conceded these demands in such a way as to undermine the whole process towards a democratic society. At the very core of the government's proposals is the principle of a white veto over decisions of Codesa as well as a desire to prolong the transition.

This is unacceptable. While it is understandable that as the party in power, the NP should seek to prolong its rule, its proposals call into question the sincerity of the party about negotiations. The notion of a referendum and an elected interim government appear democratic on the surface. However, they beg the question about the very essence of democracy.

In the first instance, to give whites the right to decide the future of South Africa as a whole smacks of the very precept of racism on which the present unjust order is based.

Secondly, virtually all political and social forces in our country and the world have stated that the current government is now in a position to supervise a free and fair electoral exercise. Its unwillingness to level the political field, including facts about its involvement in the violence attest to this. The demand for an interim government is premised on this reality.

Therefore, the NP's proposal for elections before interim mechanisms are in place confirm the suspicion that it wants to be both player and referee in elections. While the government has been forced to concede the demand for elections for a body to draw up a new constitution, it seeks to base such elections on the National Party's constitutional proposals with checks and balances which will give veto powers to the white minority.

In the end, what will emerge is an undemocratic institution charged with the task of drawing up a democratic constitution. Government leaders arrogantly assert that if the interim constitutional proposals are not accepted by the whites, then parties would have to go back to the "drawing board". In other words, efforts within Codesa are meaningless: Whites could as well consult among themselves about changes to the present order, if any, and foist them on the rest of society.

The African National Congress believes that agreements reached at Codesa, including amendments to the present constitution, should be given the force of law by the tri-cameral Parliament. The overwhelming majority of parties in this parliament are in Codesa, and they will

therefore be duty-bound to facilitate the implementation of decisions to which they will have agreed.

In order to ensure fairness in the transition, it will be necessary to set up an interim government controlling at least the security forces, the electoral process, state media, budget and finance. Elections for a constituent assembly should be carried out on the basis of one-person, one-vote on a common voters' roll.

The African National Congress entered the negotiations process with the understanding that the National Party has a mandate to negotiate transitional arrangements. We are committed to the principle that a new constitution should be drawn up by elected representatives of South African society without discrimination. We therefore reject any machinations aimed at delaying the creation of a democratic order.

29 January, 1992

Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884
Marshalltown, 2107

CP Leader: Party Not To Participate in Codesa

*MB2901060292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2015 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[Text] Potchefstroom Jan 28 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht maintained on Tuesday [28 January] night the CP would not participate in the "tower of babel" of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. He told a packed Potchefstroom town hall that Codesa's main aim was to establish an interim government. He dismissed President F W de Klerk's announcement that self-determination could be placed on Codesa's table, saying this was "as good as inviting one to dinner, but spitting in the food before the time".

The public meeting was held in support of the CP's candidate, Andries Beyers' campaign for the February 19 by-election. Mr Beyers said the CP led by 1,000 special votes.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP also would not participate in "Codesa" because it was "not prepared to beg with Nelson Mandela for the (white) nation's freedom". Self-determination should be accepted and defended with all available might, said Dr Treurnicht.

The government's policies were a recipe for conflict and violence. The government was not a legitimate representative of whites at Codesa—the CP represented whites, said Dr Treurnicht. The government was letting down both whites and blacks with its policies of "non-racialism". "It is like a car with false registration plates."

While the hall was filled to capacity, with people spilling into a side-hall and the foyer, there was no sign of

uniformed police that normally show up in large numbers at National Party meetings.

SACP Committed to Codesa; Criticizes Regime

*MB2801170792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1612 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—The South African Communist Party [SACP] on Tuesday [28 January] accused the government of trying to submerge the Convention for a Democratic SA [South Africa] [Codesa] in a range of issues not related to its tasks. It was an attempt to slow down the negotiation process, according to the SACP, which held a two-day Central Committee meeting at the weekend in Johannesburg to re-assess Codesa and its role in it.

The SACP reaffirmed its commitment to Codesa, and said it would be playing a full role in Codesa's five working groups, which get down to serious business next Thursday. "The party sees Codesa as an important process towards a democratic constitution," SACP Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin said in a report on the meeting to SAPA on Tuesday. "We see Codesa as a forum to enable us to get as rapidly as possible to an elected constituent assembly and a new legitimate constitution," he said.

"At the same time our Central Committee expressed serious concern that there are moves from government quarters to submerge Codesa in a whole range of other issues, specifically those relating to the socio-economic crisis in the country.

"We see this as an attempt to remove the question of housing, education, health and the economy away from the terrain of mass involvement," Mr Cronin said. "Codesa has its own crucial tasks but it cannot and must not supplement other crucial forums like the housing forum and the macro-economic negotiating forum in which mass democratic organisations are playing a crucial role."

The first steps towards a national economic forum were taken earlier this month when a broad range of economic interests, including trade unions and management, met in Johannesburg. Last year a national housing forum was set up, representing the government, local authorities and civic associations.

Mr Cronin said the government was trying to make Codesa co-responsible for its mistakes prior to a new democratic government being formed. He said a growing number of government ministers had recently backed away from implementing much-needed reforms in the socio-economic field before an interim government was in place.

"It is an attempt to bureaucratise and implicate the progressive forces, and to embroil Codesa in a whole

range of socio-economic issues when our call for an interim government in the Harare Declaration (in 1989) was very specifically related to levelling the playing field for a constituent assembly.

"They are trying to make Codesa co-responsible for their mistakes prior to a new democratic government coming into being, and at the same time attempting to slowdown the whole process."

LP's Hendrickse Calls For 'Interim Government'

MB2701153792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] Parliament Jan 27 SAPA—An interim government of national unity must be created by June or before the end of the year and a constituent assembly should be elected as soon as possible, Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP [Labor Party] Addo) said on Monday.

Speaking during debate on the state president's opening address to Parliament, he said an intensive registration drive should be effected immediately for the election of a constituent assembly.

An interim government of national unity should be established now as the LP did not believe that the architects of apartheid could be the designers of the new South Africa.

The NP [National Party] had ruled the country for more than 40 years with disastrous consequences.

"The LP believes that it is essential and in the interest of the country as a whole ... that we have an interim government of national unity as soon as possible."

While the Labour Party wanted a referendum to approve the new constitution written by an elected constituent assembly, it rejected the suggestion that votes should be counted separately on a racial basis.

"This is tantamount to giving white voters a veto right, and as such is rejected by the LP as an insult to the rest of our citizens.

"We cannot allow that a very small proportion of the community be given the right to veto the wishes and aspirations of the overwhelming majority as this is just what it would allow for."

He said the Labour Party believed that Parliament would give effect to the agreements of the Convention for a Democratic SA [South Africa] (Codesa) and should not be allowed to amend them unilaterally.

DP's De Beer Seeks Reassurance on Regime Intent

MB2701160892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1536 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] Parliament January 27 SAPA—The leader of the Democratic Party [DP], Dr Zach de Beer, said on

Monday he was not sure he was clever enough to understand what State President Mr F.W. de Klerk was proposing with regard to a transitional government.

Speaking in debate on the state president's address at the opening of Parliament, he said the most interesting part of the speech was where he referred to the inclusion of blacks in Parliament during the transition phase and therefore before the new constitution came into operation.

"Naturally we have no problem in principle: we have been calling for universal voting rights in this Parliament for years. But we do not understand very well what he has in mind.

"Is he proposing a separate election for black MPs? I can hardly believe it, but I ask for reassurance."

The English version of the state president's speech contained the fascinating idea that the whole population should be represented in Parliament in "an equitable manner".

"This is a fine principle, but I have absolutely no idea how it will be applied in practice as a transition measure."

It appeared to him that there was no way to do this except by dissolving Parliament and calling a one-man one-vote election—for a new Parliament before there was even a new constitution.

Dr de Beer said he was waiting for Mr de Klerk's explanation.

He also said that while the DP had nothing against referendums, the present constitution in no way laid down a referendum as prerequisite for constitutional change.

The DP fully agreed with the state president on the need for legality and constitutionality in the process of change.

"It will be in nobody's interest except that of professional criminals if anarchy is created during the process. Everything must be done in a proper and legally effective manner.

"Of course, it is very much easier for the state president, or for me, to say this than it is for a hungry, jobless shack-dweller. For such a person to see, two years after the president's speech of February 2 1990, that the fat cats still walk the corridors of the tricameral parliament while he and his friends get poorer and poorer each day must be a bitter thing."

One could see why liberationist politicians were shouting slogans calling for the disbanding of Parliament, and indeed one shared the very great sense of urgency to make fast progress in bringing this Parliament to an end—but not by unconstitutional means.

House of Delegates' Reddy Against Referendum

MB3001122592 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100
GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr. J.N. Reddy, says a referendum for people of color on a new constitution would be an academic exercise because they have expressed themselves in favor of a new democratic political order all along.

At a media briefing in Cape Town, Dr. Reddy said it was right for the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, to hold a referendum for his constituency because of an earlier undertaking to test the opinion on this issue. He said he had reservations about a Constituent Assembly, because the outcome of an election could prejudice the drafting of a new constitution.

Referring to a possible coalition between the Solidarity Party and the National Party, Dr. Reddy said that he foresaw groupings eventually coalescing on the basis of shared values.

SACP 'Outrage' at Ennerdale Shootings, Arrests

MB2801185192 Johannesburg SACP in English
1844 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SACP—The SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] on Tuesday [28 January] expressed its "outrage" at the shooting and arrest of protesters at Ennerdale, south of Johannesburg, on Monday, and called for more political tolerance. "It is clear that key sectors of the SA Police are still unable to adapt to the new situation in the country," SACP Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin said in a statement to SACP.

On Monday hundreds of residents in the "coloured" Ennerdale residential area clashed with police during a demonstration against power cutoffs sparked by service and rent grievances.

"We want to express our outrage at the police conduct during the protest," Mr Cronin said. "The principle of peaceful political protest, whether we agree with those taking part in it or not, should be upheld.

"It is clear that we need a general political climate of tolerance in the country."

Law, Order Minister Kriel Comments on Violence

MB2901153492 Johannesburg SACP in English
1457 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Parliament Jan 29 SACP—It was not in the interest of the government or the SA [South African] Police [SAP] to promote political violence, the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said on Wednesday [29 January]. Speaking in the debate on the state president's speech, he asked why would the SAP start riots

and instigate murder if they had to investigate the incidents and possibly get killed in the process. "People are looking at the violence and saying 'if that is the new South Africa, I don't want to be part of it'. The government are the main instigators of the new South Africa."

The outbreak of black-on-black violence was because of a jockeying for political power among certain groups. "The time has come to stop blaming the SAP, the government, a third force or apartheid for the violence."

Claims by the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, that it was responsible for the killing of policemen could not be verified by the SAP. The PAC was busy trying to fill the terror vacuum left by the ANC [African National Congress].

White violence was perpetrated by a small group of people who felt they could delay the process of change "by blowing up a few schools". "The rightwing has not got the logistical support, locally or from overseas, to force change in the country."

Mr Kriel blamed the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and the Boere Kommando [Boer Commando], for spreading fear of the black menace (swart gevaar). It was these groups saying that when blacks get any say they would swamp whites.

The ANC had tried to take over the country through violence and approaches to foreign governments, but now it was sitting down at the negotiating table to map out a future. "The ANC will be part of a new government but the NP [National Party] will also be part of it."

Police Commissioner on Steps To End Train Attacks

MB3001130892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500
GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, has announced new steps to curb the ongoing attacks on passenger trains in the Witwatersrand area, especially Soweto.

Gen. van der Merwe said that anyone found in possession of an object that could be used to attack people wouldn't be allowed to board a train. He said the ongoing attacks on passenger trains were cause for concern, as were accusations leveled against the police for the supposed lack of action in this regard. Gen. van der Merwe said he wanted to give the assurance that everything possible was being done to protect the lives of innocent passengers.

CP Spokesman Cited on AWB Leader's Arrest

*MB2801193792 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600
GMT 28 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] State President F.W. de Klerk says the government will continue to maintain law and order through its security forces, and will not allow itself to be threatened. He was commenting on the arrest of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche and several top AWB officials. [passage omitted]

Conservative Party [CP] law and order spokesman Moolman Mentz said the arrest of Mr. Terreblanche for something that happened 6 months ago was inexplicable. He said in a statement in Cape Town that although the CP had no objection to justice taking its natural course, the manner in which Mr. Terreblanche and the other rightwingers were arrested at 0400 in the morning had created a feeling of disapproval and indignation.

500 Million Rand Joint Education Trust Launched

*MB3001104392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001
GMT 30 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—A R[and]500 million Joint Education Trust to promote fundamental change in the quality of South Africa's education was launched on Thursday by some of the country's major companies, trade unions, and political, community and education organisations.

The launch of the trust followed concern among certain companies about the education crisis and the widening gap between schooling and the requirements of the workplace, the Urban Foundation said in a statement.

According to the statement the companies agreed last year to find ways of solving the problems. The prerequisite was that proposals had to have the full support and participation of the communities concerned.

The Urban Foundation was requested to facilitate consultations with major political, labour, business and education interests in the black community.

After lengthy discussions the Joint Education Trust founding agreement was signed on Wednesday, the Foundation said.

According to a statement by the Foundation the trust was significant "in that it represents a partnership between the private sector and organisations across the political spectrum as well as labour, education and business associations."

"All the signatories would contribute skills, funds, community relationships and other resources," the statement said.

R500 million has been assigned to the trust over five years: R100 million of the money would be allocated in the first year of operations.

The trustees would meet at the end of February to finalise strategies and to develop criteria for guiding the allocation of funds to organisations capable of undertaking programmes consistent with the trust's objectives.

These objectives could only be achieved in a unitary non-racial education system with equality of access for all and full participation by interested parties, the statement said.

Signatories to the agreement include the Anglo American Corporation, AECI [African Explosive and Chemical Industries], Barlow Rand, Caltex, various banks, the ANC [African National Congress], the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the National Education Co-ordinating Committee.

The trust would operate independently although remaining accountable to the founding organisations and the communities it served.

It would consist of 10 trustees each nominated by the two groups of founding organisations.

Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand will be the chairman and Prof Chabani Manganyi, principal of the University of the North, Turfloop, vice-chairman.

"A small secretariat will be appointed which would have access to an advisory committee of three drawn from the Urban Foundation, Kagiso Trust and the Independent Development Trust."

Transvaal MP Urges White Workers To Unite

*MB2901140492 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 Jan 92 p 3*

[Report by Dirk Hartford: "Call on White Workers To Unite or 'Be Buried'"]

[Text] If white workers and farmers don't form a united front to reject the government, "We might as well get a grave for the white working class in Westpark cemetery," CP [Conservative Party] MP and Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said yesterday.

Bruwer was speaking at the official opening of the annual congress of the white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) in Johannesburg.

Under banners proclaiming "Unite for One White Union" and "White Worker Wake Up," Bruwer said white workers had to unite to form one white "super" union.

He called on white union leaders, on the 70th anniversary of the white miners' strike on the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], to put aside their differences and unite this year.

Bruwer said the whites' feeling of national pride was being battered because the country's humanists wanted to prove there is no difference between white and non-white workers.

MWU's general secretary Peet Ungerer said the union started a campaign last year to form one union for all white workers. He said the union now had 40,000 members in key positions in the economy, including the mining, steel, chemical, electrical, municipal, postal and retail sectors. "Talks with the leaders of other white unions are currently under way and we hope to make an announcement soon," said Ungerer.

Although MWU president Cor de Jager said the MWU was not affiliated to any political organisation, Bruwer said it was no longer possible to avoid political choices.

He said white workers were "productive" while black workers went on strike whenever their "poor productivity was exposed".

He cited high unemployment, discrimination against white workers through U.S. affirmative action programmes, scandalous workmens' compensation, intimidation of whites, mixed schools and Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] as the biggest threats facing white workers.

De Jager said the MWU wanted ANC president Nelson Mandela, as the de facto president of SA [South Africa], to note that white workers would fight for self-determination.

South African Press Review for 30 Jan

MB3001115892

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC, Government 'Haste' To 'Get Everything in Place'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 January in its page 6 editorial understands the African National Congress', ANC, desire to "get everything into place as quickly as possible," because "it is hungry for power." "This explains why it is acting more and more like a government-in-waiting, demanding this, that and the other and especially that it be consulted in everything the government does." The government too is "acting in haste" for several reasons. Firstly, the swing to the right "threatens to turn it into a minority government among Whites." There is also growing instability brought about by a poor economy and a crime wave of "unprecedented proportions." Finally, the government will have to call a

White general election if it does not have its constitutional changes in force before 1994. Therefore, "the holding of an election for all races for an interim Parliament would obviate the need for holding a White election."

BUSINESS DAY

Country 'A Step From Anarchy'—"It is nearly two years since President de Klerk unbanned the liberation movements, released Nelson Mandela and proclaimed: 'The season of violence is over'," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 January. He was "wrong" in believing that free political activity would make violence and confrontation unnecessary. "As long ago as October, the police spoke of introducing new security measures, but instead of the situation improving, it has got worse. Police are accused of allowing armed men onto trains, and public confidence is shaken by the response that in some cases police cannot legally disarm people. This is outrageous. If the police cannot act in these circumstances, we are a step from anarchy."

SOWETAN

Warning Against Government-ANC Powersharing Partnership—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 January in a page 12 editorial remarks that there is "great merit in the idea of an interim government soon. It is clear that the National Party on its own cannot effectively govern this country any more." "But there is also a danger in the idea of an interim government. It is, simply, that the major political players right now, the NP [National Party] and the ANC, might be tempted to keep it to themselves." "We can imagine that to some within the ANC the temptation to enter into a powersharing partnership with the NP is a tempting one. It might, after all, put the ANC in a more powerful position when election time comes around. And to the Government, we can imagine, it would be tempting to have the ANC as partners in an attempt to restore at least some calm and order." However, SOWETAN warns it is vital that a transitional government "reflects as broad a spectrum of South African opinion as possible."

CITY PRESS

President's Parliamentary Speech 'Disappointing'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 26 January in a page 10 editorial describes President F.W. de Klerk's parliamentary opening speech on 24 January as "disappointing." "Once again the majority of this country's population have been left out on a limb about their position regarding the vote. It also failed to provide clarity about the future of the redundant whites-only parliament. De Klerk's deafening silence on this crucial issue has instilled doubt in the minds of many blacks about whether the government is sincere about giving blacks the vote and doing away with a discriminatory parliament."

Angola**Dos Santos Creates Body To Aid Political Parties**

*MB3001095092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Jan 92*

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday issued a decree determining the establishment of a body falling under the Council of Ministers Secretariat and aimed at providing material and administrative assistance to national political parties for their efficient operation.

The body will also have the tasks of establishing links between the government and the national political parties, channeling their problems to the different organs of the state administration, as well as carrying out other duties that will be assigned to it.

Reshuffle in Foreign Affairs Ministry Announced

*MB2901102792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jan 92*

[Text] A new secretary general has been appointed to the Foreign Affairs Ministry. He is Augusto Caetano Joao, a former counselor in the Angolan Embassy in the FRG, who replaces Armando Cadete.

The posts of assistant secretary general in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and of assistant director in the office of the minister, have also been created. Samuel de Carvalho and Fernanda Correia Vitor have been appointed to those posts, respectively.

Josefina Petra has been transferred from the European Directorate to the America Directorate. Garcia Dias has been appointed to the International Organization Directorate, and Joaquim Augusto de Lemos has ceased his role in the Socialist Countries Directorate and is now in charge of the European Directorate.

Savimbi Returns From South African Visit

*MB3001095392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 30 Jan 92*

[Text] His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, recently visited the Republic of South Africa where he held talks with that country's officials, including President Frederik de Klerk.

During his working visit to South Africa, President Savimbi was accompanied by UNITA Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda and Foreign Minister General Tony da Costa Fernandes.

Dr. Jonas Savimbi made a stopover in Huambo on his return to Luanda.

Development Program, Debt Plan Hinge on IMF Approval

*MB3001100792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Angola will only have its debt rescheduled when it draws up an economic development program that will be approved by the IMF. Madalena Ramalho, director of the Office of Studies in the Finance Ministry, said without a credible program for international creditors, the request to reschedule debt will not be accepted. [passage with indistinct portions omitted]

*** Population Seminar Ends; Provides Statistics**

*92AF0265D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Dec 91 p 3*

[Text] A seminar on population and social planning ended yesterday in Luanda in a ceremony presided over by Labor and Social Security Vice Minister Eduardo Severino de Moraes.

The seminar dealt primarily with the topic "labor force," and took place in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, Public Administration and Social Security, and the National Social Security Institute.

During the sessions, which were led by Angolan and Portuguese professors and one Dutch professor, topics such as "demographic aspects of definition, analysis, and projection of the labor force," "human resource administration," and "social security" were addressed.

According to the vice minister for labor and social security, 75 percent of the economically active population is in the provinces of Luanda and Buenguela, 60 percent of whom are less than 35 years old and only 10 percent of whom are more than 50.

The labor vice minister estimates that 30 percent of the population has no schooling whatsoever, and 42 percent remained at the first level, while those with intermediate and university training constitute only 4 percent, and the proportion of illiterates is high.

It is noted that the seminar took place in the amphitheater of the Architecture Department of the Faculty of Engineering, and had the participation of 44 attendees from various companies and ministries, who were awarded certificates of participation.

*** Police Move Against Reform Package Violations**

*92AF0259B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Dec 91 p 3*

[Article by D. Paixao]

[Text] During a month of implementation of the new package of measures, the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities discovered, in Luanda alone, 199 violations involving misdemeanors and 18 economic crimes, resulting from 324 inspections made

at various commercial establishments. The new economic package went into effect on 18 November 1991, calling for the deregulation of commerce and prices, among other measures.

Violations involving misdemeanors are considered to be the lack of cleanliness in commercial establishments, of price setting, of purchase price records, and of health reports. Economic crime, on the other hand, is regarded as the illegal exercise of economic activity, the sale of products for more than the fixed prices, and the sale of less product than that indicated (for example, the dealer, instead of weighing 1 kg of sugar, weighs only 900 grams, selling that amount at the price of the former), as well as other types of speculation.

According to the deputy national director for inspection of economic activities, Vasco Alexandrino, during the same period that agency received 5,069,568 new kwanzas as a result of fines imposed on violators.

In an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Vasco Alexandrino explained that the sums of money resulting from the fines accompany the violators' case proceedings to court. Only the latter has the power to decide, after analyzing the case in detail, whether the money is to be sent to the state's treasury or returned to its owner.

Vasco Alexandrino claims that the situation created upon the implementation of the new economic measures means that the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities will have to triple its activity. He remarked that the work accomplished this first month "already reflects the great concern for prevention rather than penalizing."

As for the establishments that are still billing in dollars, a real violation of the state's laws, the deputy national director of economic activities announced that some owners of establishments with such behavior have already been notified that they must explain what prompted them to act in this way. He indicated that, if they give unfounded reasons, they will be penalized.

Vasco Alexandrino did not disclose the establishments that are still billing in dollars, nor the number with owners already summoned. However, he emphasized that the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities would be implacable against those who persist in doing business with foreign currencies.

Nevertheless, he pointed out that this agency cannot adopt harsh measures, but rather will "act in keeping with the sensitivity and spirit of tolerance" that the state itself also has assumed.

Another high-ranking figure from that agency who was following the interview stressed: "We are an instrument of the established authority, and we cannot act against the tide"; evincing a cautious attitude toward the matter. However, he added: "This doesn't mean that our activity will be passive."

Vasco Alexandrino explained that it is necessary to be thoroughly familiar with the phenomenon in order to act

"aggressively," in the good sense of the word. He gave the impression that there is a kind of "waiting period," noting: "We don't know whether the Economic Police can act forcibly, or whether we shall have to wait for a better definition of the situation."

He said that the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities has capable cadres for monitoring the behavior on the market, particularly that for products subsidized by the state, from the standpoint of both trading, and volume measuring or prices.

As part of its authority, the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities is responsible for coordinating and guiding the other agencies with an inspection function in the various branches of economic activity. It also must conduct studies and investigate the manner in which this activity is being carried out, study official and unofficial market phenomena, and collect information and other evidence useful for organization and for combating economic crimes.

It has as an additional function the inspection of establishments and prices, with a view toward strict fulfillment of the principles governing their activity.

It should be noted that, at present, there are three price systems in Angola, namely: that of fixed prices, that with a marketing margin, and that of free prices.

As part of its guiding activity, the National Directorate for Inspection of Economic Activities will soon issue a bulletin to be sent to all those engaged in economic activity, as well as to consumers.

*** Study on Labor Force Publishes Statistics**

92AF0281C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 27 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] According to the first "five-year labor report" prepared in the country, machine operators comprise over half of the "labor force" counted in Angola's census. In 1990 they numbered nearly 600,000 persons, the vast majority being men.

Based on the "statistical summary of the labor force" in Angola for the five-year period 1986-90, to which the LUSA Agency had access, the majority of the active population, totaling 599,335 persons, were working for the state (75 percent). On the other hand, 22 percent were employed in the private sector, and 3 percent were working for entities with mixed ownership.

Fewer than 6,000 workers were in the service of cooperatives or engaged in other types of activity.

According to the study, machine operators comprised 52 percent of the aforementioned 599,335 workers in 15 of Angola's 18 provinces. The study covered Luanda partially, and did not include Cunene, Lunda-Sul, or Bengo Provinces.

By sectors, 61 percent of the "labor force" was employed by the "productive area" of economic activity, with over 120,000 persons in industry and more than 85,000 in agriculture and fishing.

The third major sector of employment was commerce, with over 64,000 persons; and there was a minority of 771 workers in forestry.

The so-called "productive area" included more than 231,000 workers, with nearly 40 percent in administration and close to 20 percent in communal services.

In this area, culture and art were the sectors with the smallest numbers of workers, 1,581 of whom were women.

In 1990 the province with the largest number of the aforementioned workers was Luanda, with nearly 200,000. Women comprised a quarter of that total.

The province with the second largest number of workers was Benguela, with over 116,000; of which total women represented less than a fifth.

By occupations, administration and service workers accounted for 31 percent of the labor force; technicians, 12 percent; and "responsible officials" (national directors and sector chiefs), 5 percent.

With slight variations, the percentages by occupation were maintained throughout the five years considered, according to the same study, prepared by the Angolan Ministry of Labor, Public Administration, and Social Security.

According to preliminary data, in 1990 women comprised 23 percent of the labor force, continuing to be linked primarily to the informal sector of the economy and to agriculture.

Throughout the five-year period, women, on the average, represented under 23 percent of the aforementioned workers.

On the other hand, last year, at the employment centers of the 15 provinces in which the study was made, there were 40,857 requests for employment from men, 35 percent of which were met. Women applied for 23,101 jobs, and obtained only 6,894, or 29 percent.

The provinces with the largest numbers of requests for employment from men were Huambo and Luanda. The former had 13,840 requests, and only 880 (6 percent) were met; while the latter had 4,014 requests, 73 percent of which were met.

The province with the least number of requests for employment was Zaire, with 164 requests and 138 jobs filled.

Huambo gave only 6 percent of the jobs requested by women, with 549 placements for the 8,957 applicants. The situation in Uije was also difficult, with only 9 percent employment for the 1,035 women who applied.

Conversely, last year there were 40,615 "labor force" requests for men and 15,118 for women. In some instances the demand for labor was almost entirely fulfilled.

In the statistical summary, which does not cite the type of supply or demand by occupations and specialties, there were 40,615 placement offers, but 40,857 requests

for employment by men. The percentage of demand fulfilled was similar in both instances.

In the case of women, the discrepancy was sharper: compared with 15,118 job offers, there were 23,101 requests for employment.

Of the positions offered 41 percent were filled, while only 29 percent of the women obtained the job that they were seeking.

Last year the "labor reserve" totaled 43,029 persons: over 7 percent of the total "employed labor force," with women accounting for 39 percent.

According to the study, the number of unemployed has been declining during the past four years, with a peak of over 59,000 persons in 1988.

* Cunene Official Discusses Reconstruction Plans

92AF0260A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] Xangongo (From our office)—Cunene's provincial housing director, Pedro Anessa, said in an interview given today to JORNAL DE ANGOLA that reconstruction of the province would be held up by a shortage of financial resources needed urgently to restore some structures and infrastructure regarded as essential.

He said, however, that: "This is one of the major problems that we should have begun to solve about five years ago, which leads us to believe that the central government is ignoring us." He continued with the question: "If, for instance, the government gave priority to reconstruction of Moxico Province after the 45-day battle, why haven't we, who were destroyed by the South African Army, been treated in a similar way?"

When he referred to the main activities in which they were involved, he indicated that he had a single brigade formed recently and composed of 500 men, to build small housing units, a job that he regarded as a waste of time given the shortage of materials.

Other work performed by the construction brigade includes the reconstruction and completion of Mongua Commune (42 km from Xangongo), level I and II schools in Xangongo, the Ondjiva movie theater, and the local government building.

"We are also planning to rebuild the "Pioneiro Zeca" neighborhood in the city of Ondjiva, that has over 100 homes that are considered as the most modern and in the best condition, because they were affected least by the war. The budget is estimated at about 80 million new kwanzas."

When asked to speak on the emergency program prepared by the central government specifically for this part of the country, he said that: "We were supposed to have 400 housing units built, and construction should have begun in the middle of this year, to be completed by 1993. Unfortunately, the firms that we contacted in connection with the project would not agree to receive 70 percent of their payment in local currency, but insisted on receiving half in a convertible currency (dollars)."

At present, the province is receiving services from a single private company, the Namibian company Darlington Limited. Its owner is Italian and, according to Pedro Anessa, he has helped considerably in supplying materials. That company is in charge of the current reconstruction of the Central Hospital of Ondjiva and the conference room in Xangongo, and it is helping with the local electricity network.

In the opinion of this official, since the government is not able to meet the demand for supplies, it should provide citizens who are living in precarious conditions and clamoring for shelter the possibility of building their own units with assistance, for the following reasons: ever since the country gained independence, the province has never had a program to promote housing; moreover, the population is growing at a rapid pace every year.

With about 60 workers in the brigade, the directorate is struggling with obstacles related to office material, including typewriters, stamped paper, hole punchers, staplers, and desks, in addition to other things such as vehicles, since the only one (Niva) is for the exclusive use of the director.

The Provincial Postal and Telegraph Office in Angola, with temporary headquarters in the town of Xangongo, is going to be opening the establishments that were shut down during the war in the towns of Cahama, Xangongo, Ondjiva, and Namacunde, according to what the manager, Alberto Kapuca, told our reporter.

Alberto Kapuca requested urgent assistance for the municipal governments to implement these plans, and indicated that he could not give more information in certain areas because the subject was "very complex." He explained that the program also contemplates the reopening of the radio station in Xangongo and Ondjiva, and provision of the complete infrastructure so that in a second stage, areas of easy access such as Onkokwa (Kahama) and the municipality of Cuvélai would be covered.

Referring to how the service will operate, Mr. Kapuca said: "Beginning in January, things will change, because the main thrust is to expand the mail service and serve the people. We are also going to initiate an information campaign to impress on people the value of letters, since, besides having a whole series of stamps, our main customer used to be the military, but now with the war over and the military camps, our receipts from postage have gone down enormously, from over 2,000 to 800 a month."

"We want to get everything in operation, but the most important thing is that the government understand the importance of the mail," the provincial director pointed out. He went on to say that: "The National Directorate is playing games with the employees in various ways, and that is discouraging them. No initiative can be taken without the approval of Luanda, and for that reason they should be going out and helping us materially and morally, because our province is extremely backward and behind the times."

This service is currently not operating very well in Xangongo. The situation is urgent, since, with the pitiful, dilapidated condition of the equipment as a whole, letters take about two months to arrive at their destination, and the radio-telegraph service is short of antennas and circuits.

Fighting Crime

About 1,039 crimes of various kinds were recorded by the police headquarters in this province from January to mid-November of this year. Of these, there were 198 cases of theft, 186 robberies, 125 cases of assault, and 68 homicides.

According to the form reporting the situation in the province that JORNAL DE ANGOLA was shown, crimes of robbery and theft took place primarily in rural areas, in pastures and watering places for cattle and goats, and in homes, shops, and stores where essential commodities are sold, mainly because of the vulnerability of these places. The municipalities with the highest crime rates are Namacunde, Cahama, and Curoca.

In response to this situation, the police have so far arrested 648 individuals accused of committing these crimes, including workers, farmers, unemployed persons, and deserters from the armed forces. Of these, 124 have been brought to justice, 194 have been sentenced to prison, and 430 released to return to their residences.

The document also stated that among the detainees were four individuals who belonged to groups of Angolans and Namibians who have been making armed attacks on commercial establishments, homes, and vehicles in this neighboring territory, including one of the leaders, a citizen by the name of Antonio da Silva (Capechi). Along with their arrest, the police seized three vehicles and an AKM weapon, and another was charged with illicit trafficking in ivory.

During this same period of time, 1,800 liters of fuel in drums were seized, including six of gasoline and three of gas-oil, 1,960 liters of cooking oil, 67 cases of soap, 16 sacks of rice, five of beans, and 120 plows belonging to people from Huila Province, that were to be smuggled to Namibia.

The document explained that the reasons for these offenses lie in the shortage of essential consumer goods, and the fragile conditions in which the people most affected live, as a result of poor protection and lighting in urban areas, and the feeling of alienation of some unemployed people, who are attempting to meet their needs through the Namibian market, and resorting to illegal means.

Transportation Service

In this area, there were 27 vehicle violations that resulted in 24 deaths and 40 wounded, and damage to property valued at 9,780,000 kwanzas. The causes were speeding, drunken driving, failure to observe passing regulations, and the poor condition of some vehicles and roads, that in turn caused heavy automobiles to go off the road and overturn.

Cunene's Provincial Police Headquarters is planning to expand its operations, with stations to be set up shortly in the communes of Mongua, Nehone, and Cubate.

*** Zaire Province Official on Economic Situation**

92AF0260B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] The deputy governor for economic and social affairs in Zaire Province, Coimbra Neto, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently that the province had been experiencing problems affecting all aspects of life, as a result of a lack of support from central government structures.

As regards the effects of the government's new package of measures on the province, Coimbra Neto said that "it is irrelevant to talk about the new package, because Zaire Province has not been receiving goods for its people for a long time now."

Coimbra Neto also indicated that the power supply is still one of the major problems the province is struggling with. "Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] stopped supplying the province with fuel a long time ago." He said, however, that several projects were being developed, including rebuilding the road linking N'Zeto to M'Banza Congo and repair of the Luculo bridges to allow traffic of persons and goods.

The deputy governor of Zaire, who recently went to Bengo Province, where he and his counterpart in that province examined the situation of the refugees from Bengo living in N'Zeto and Luvo (in Zaire Province), requested the central government's support in helping them return to their homes.

Cabotang Could Invoice Millions in Soyo

The office of Cabotang in the oil town of Soyo may bring in over 23 million new kwanzas a month for its passenger and freight transportation service from the port terminal in that town, according to the provincial representative of that institution, Diogo Ferreira.

Diogo Ferreira referred to the financial position of the enterprise in the city of Soyo, where the flow of passengers is considerable, and pointed out that with the improvement of living and work conditions, Cabotang could increase its income. "We have not had communications equipment like radios and telexes to advise us of the arrival of ships and other means of transport."

Joao Baptista, manager of the National Bank of Angola [BNA] in Soyo, said for his part that the institution was facing major difficulties in its daily transactions, because of a lack of modern equipment to handle the more than 6,000 bank accounts it has.

He went on to say that frequently they cannot attend to customers, mainly at the end of the month when the influx of people is greatest, because all the work is done mechanically.

In the opinion of the manager of BNA's only branch in Soyo, it is essential to introduce new technology to improve operations and attend to customers more efficiently.

*** Van-Dunem Praises Huila Industrial Activities**

92AF0260C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 10 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Franca Van-Dunem was particularly impressed with the progress made in Huila Province in the industrial arena.

Franca Van-Dunem expressed this view after visiting several projects being completed in Huila, including the cold tunnel in Humpata at the former SOFRIO [expansion not given] complex (with a freezing capacity of 400 tons), the cookie and dough factory EMABOL [expansion not given], and other industrial units that gave a more concrete idea of the economic potential of that province.

This visit was made in conjunction with the meeting of the Permanent Commission of the Council of Ministers, that was held last Tuesday.

According to the Prime Minister, "if we could move forward hand-in-hand to consolidate peace," investments such as these could be achieved in other provinces in the country.

However, he felt that even more investments were needed in Huila Province to make up for the weak position of other provinces.

According to him, if the seeds are germinated in Huila, Namibe, and Cunene, over 50 percent of the country's needs for vegetables and fruits and other locally-made products could be met, and this would make it possible to save a lot of foreign exchange that could be channeled to other projects.

In Van-Dunem's opinion, the purpose of holding the meetings of the Permanent Commission of the Council of Ministers outside Luanda is being achieved. Huila is the second province to host a meeting of this group. The first was held in Benguela about two weeks ago, and the next one will be in Huambo Province.

These types of meetings makes it possible to discuss the problems of the provinces "on the spot" with the local government officials, so that many projects that were still only on paper could be given impetus.

*** Reaction in Cabinda to Economic Reform Package**

92AF0260E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 10 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] A package of measures to discourage border trade has been in effect since the last half of November in Cabinda Province.

One of the most important parts of the package is the strengthening of the fiscal capacity of customs and the increase of up to 500 percent in tariffs on goods at stations along the border with neighboring countries.

Because the province is sandwiched between the Republics of Zaire and Congo, this measure of the provincial

government is designed to facilitate the implementation of the province's package of economic measures.

To ensure that the measures are implemented, a committee was created made up of representatives of the DNEFA [expansion not given], and the Customs and Economic Police. However, among the people the measures are the subject of conversation and speculation, as they are looking at the possibility of an increase in the cost of living.

In the area of prices, the parallel market has not yet reacted to the recent measures. Chikuanga (a food made of manioc), one of the basic components of the local people's diet, sells for 400-500 new kwanzas, a cup of rice for 150-200 new kwanzas, and a cup of beans for 200-300. A piece of cloth (the typical dress of the women in the region) costs in the range of 12,000 to 30,000 new kwanzas.

On the official market, the Angolan government's package of measures has not yet been implemented. The most recent shipment of beef received was sold at the single price of 1,050 new kwanzas for 3 kg.

Several months ago, Cabinda Province eliminated the ration card in exchange for the gradual implementation of a system of free sales.

It is said in this province that unless the problem of the supply of essential goods to the people is solved, the measures will be harmful to the people at this point, when stores continue to be empty and the impact of local production is not yet felt.

In view of these facts, the last meeting of the provincial government devoted to examining the feasibility of applying the central government's package of measures concluded that commerce in Cabinda would be liberalized gradually, in view of the situation in the region.

* Official Highlights Cunene Development Plans

92AF0260F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 91 p 2

[Article by Fernando Raimundo: "Peace Favors Good Harvest"]

[Text] Xangongo (From our correspondent)—With the return of peace to the country, the upcoming farin harvests could be bountiful, despite the persistent problems of a shortage of equipment and supplies, according to a report made to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by Cunene's acting provincial director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Porfirio Samuneulo.

Porfirio Samuneulo indicated that the situation of the ATM [material-technical supply] was critical at the present time, with a shortage of seeds and the absence of means of production on the domestic market, but that efforts were being made to purchase animal-drawn plows, farm tools, hoes, machetes, sharpening tools, and massango, feed sorghum, maize, and macunde bean seeds, and seeds for vegetables and fruits.

However, he said that: "We think that this will be a big harvest, because with peace it is possible to get the materials where before our activities were limited." Family farms are giving a new impetus to agriculture with the creation of green zones along nearly all the rivers where various crops will be grown.

The climate in the province is semi-arid. Analyses done by the directorate indicate that farming in this area should be irrigated, and part of the province can be irrigated by the river. However, there is an urgent need for motorized pumps, now that the farm sector has its plans well outlined in the areas of Manquete, Chivemba, Calueque, and Cuvelai.

Similarly, efforts are being made to get the local farm people to sow massango in an organized way, by distributing fortified seeds with improved flowering by means of solar radiation, and chemical products to introduce fertilizers for improved varieties with short vegetative cycles.

The most important aspect is the reopening of agrometeorological stations to prevent the "rapid feeding" of the farmer and the problems experienced in that region. According to the acting director, "there is not enough food in the province, and the situation can only be improved by importing food and increasing local food production."

In this regard, he said that in view of the poor food situation, there were also plans to restore the meteorological centers in Xangongo and Ondjiva, develop fruit farms in the municipality of Cuvelai, open a pilot grain center in Manquete, and create family stations in Chivemba and Cahama, and at the missions of Chiulo, Mongua, and Cuamato.

Lack of Support Hampers Vaccination

To better protect the livestock, the Veterinary Department has been conducting annual vaccination campaigns for cattle belonging to small farmers.

This year only 58 percent of the 300,000 head initially scheduled for vaccination were vaccinated. It was impossible to complete the program because of a shortage of food and transport for the technicians.

In this regard, Porfirio Samuneulo promised that the sector in charge would do better in the coming years, since water tanks are to be repaired, the vaccination chutes increased, and the number of watering troughs for the cattle increased.

Projects

According to Samuneulo, Cunene Province has three development projects for this period, one of which involves opening water channels and reservoirs that Cunene is considering as part of the SATEC/SOJREAH [expansion not given] project financed by the Central Cooperation Fund and budgeted at \$82,136,500, that will also cover Huila and Namibe provinces.

The African Development Bank has made available \$29 million to rehabilitate crops and livestock in Cunene, while there is another project for development of crops

and livestock for the Quiteve/Humbe strip, budgeted at \$1,755,000, that is awaiting financing.

*** Official Pessimistic Over South's Recovery**

92AF0260G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] Lubango—In a conversation with ANGOP on Monday, the technical coordinator of the Reconstruction Program for Southern Angola, Idalina Valente, predicted that the economic development plans for this region that were approved by the government would result in failure, "because no allowance was made for modifications during its implementation."

The economist bases her arguments on the old method for economic management of the country, where plans are approved centrally, without prior knowledge of the financial and technical resources available in the country.

In the view of Idalina Valente, throughout the past decade, plans were "imposed" on the regions from central government structures, and performance indices would be below those predicted.

She referred to the case of the transfer to later periods of unworkable plans, causing deficits and debt because of heavy expenditures in local and foreign currencies.

She said that there were enormous technical limitations in the area of training people to implement the projects designed.

Idalina Valente believed it was urgent to make an immediate decision on the institutionalization and concomitant legalization of her office, to give it its own legal personality and prevent the eventual decline of its role in the region.

The technical coordinator of GPR [expansion not given] reported that research was being conducted on the people's consumption patterns, the minimum bases for any concrete progress on the program for the regional development of the economic and productive potential of the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango.

The basic price indicators for an analysis of the region's consumer index, on the basis of the economic adjustment programs approved by the government, are also part of this research being carried out by specialists in economics.

*** Expert on Lunda-Norte Diamond Reserves**

92AF0259A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 91 p 16

[Text] The general director of the Lucapa (Lunda-Norte) mining area, engineer Manuel Miguel, claims that the diamond reserves existing in that province could last beyond the year 3000.

Hence, Manuel Miguel contradicts the assertions made by the state secretary for geology and mines, Jose Dias, who maintains that the country's diamond reserves are becoming depleted.

According to the first-named official, affiliated with the National Diamond Enterprise (Endiama), such statements are unfounded because, he declares: "There are more reserves in Lunda-Norte and elsewhere in the country yet to be explored beyond the year 3000."

Similarly, the acting general director of the Portuguese diamond operations company in Angola, Duarte dos Santos, added: "The country has inexhaustible diamond reserves."

He claims that only the clandestine prospecting (fraudulent diamond excavations) in Endiama's deposits could harm the diamond operations in the various areas controlled by Endiama and his company.

The official in charge of Endiama in Lucapa controls a total of 5,000 workers and, as he notes, the production this year (1991) was positive, having exceeded the 150 percent index attained every year.

Endiama in Lucapa is making daily explorations of 115 percent of the existing diamond reserves. According to Manuel Miguel's statements to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], "The enterprise is not achieving more only because certain zones are still under occupation by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which has not evacuated them even after several petitions." They are the Lwo and Katoka zones, located south of Lucapa, at a distance of 30 km from Saurimo (Lunda-Sul).

Furthermore, he reports that the mining zone of Kuango, subordinate to Lucapa, has posted a daily production 115 percent higher than that anticipated: a rather satisfactory figure for a small area.

However, he stressed, it is generally in that section of Lucapa that there have been various diversions of diamonds at times; although he did not specify the perpetrators.

Next year Endiama in Lucapa will sponsor the construction and equipping of schools, housing, hospitals, and day-care centers for its workers. The Portuguese company, Soares da Costa, is in charge of these projects.

The official also remarked that the Endiama workers' social benefits will be reviewed, with improvements next year, because of the little attention accorded them during recent years.

*** Bie People React to Economic Reform Package**

92AF0265C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Dec 91 p 2

[Article by Joao Borges]

[Text] The new package of economic measures launched by the Angolan Government the second half of last November, besides not making itself felt, was also received

with skepticism by the majority of citizens in Bie Province, who considered it just one more program among many.

According to ANGOP's [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] findings, the skepticism is based primarily on the fact that the prices in the official market "are incompatible with workers' salaries, even after the very recent approval by the Council of Ministers of the new salary scale."

Some observers are asking if the government's new measures will truly have the desired effects, given that the programs for Economic and Financial Recovery (SEF), Government Action (PAG), and the currency exchange operation that took place in September 1990 did not achieve their goals.

However, some measures, such as the voluntary nature of paying union dues, rather than the previous obligatory nature, the substantial reduction in the income tax from 40 to 15 percent, the new salary scale, and payment of the 13th month, were welcome.

Trade liberalization is causing concern among workers, since despite the dizzying climb in salaries, prices of essential goods to the people are considered extremely inflationary.

In the official market, according to the table of prices included in the package of economic measures, a kilogram of rice, sugar, and soap are priced at 195, 156, and 236 new kwanzas, while oil and infant formula are sold at 537 and 500 new kwanzas, respectively.

Other products are sold according to the whim of the storekeeper, which displeases most people. In the parallel market in the city of Kuito, prices are more accessible.

These advantages to the consumer are particularly noted in consumer products such as sweet potato, greens, and chickens, whose prices vary from 100 to 200 for the first two, and from 3,000 to 4,000 per 5-kg chicken.

In most stores a certain anarchy reigns in the marketing of the products, even those with fixed prices. An identical situation can be observed in the hotel sector, where rooms previously fixed at 2,000 new kwanzas per day climbed days ago to 5,000, while the services of restaurants and similar establishments increased their prices.

According to ANGOP's findings, basic consumer products and even clothes, shoes, and diverse household sundries have risen to "astronomical" prices because of the application of surcharges on transportation that are five times higher than what is legally permitted, a fact that could be minimized if the train whistled now in Kuito and if the commercial inspection activities functioned fully.

As a result, citizens prefer to run to the plazas to acquire what they need at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities. To this fact is added the total lack of products in the commercial stores, already anticipating a sad holiday season.

The most sought-after products are sugar, milk, meat, dried fish (fresh or frozen), clothes, and shoes. Shortages could arise in the next few days, according to some predictions, as well as new price increases in the parallel market.

Beginning last Sunday, in Kuito plaza, whole milk was set at 4,500 new kwanzas, vegetable oil at 1,400, palm oil at 1,250, imported perishables at 1,000, and domestic beer at between 600 and 900 new kwanzas, depending upon the demand.

Alcoholic drinks such as new and old whiskey cost 16 to 18 thousand new kwanzas.

Wine, which is the drink most heavily consumed in Bie, where the lack of beer is being felt, is sold at 2,000 per liter in the official market, and 2,500 kg on the parallel market.

According to some sources contacted by ANGOP, "this package could fail like the others, because of its incompatibility with current prices," with respect to the minimum salary, since the people's material needs "do not depend on their social position alone," they emphasized.

If current prices are seen to stimulate the production of goods that until now have been imported, many citizens support a global "revision" in those areas to make it possible for the workers to be able to live on their salaries without hardship.

*** Kwanza-Norte Consumers Refuse New Meat Prices**

92AF0265B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] The citizens of Kwanza-Norte Province refuse to buy chicken and meat because they consider the retailers' prices of 2,500 and 3,000 new kwanzas, respectively, to be "exorbitant."

According to a recent poll by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] in response to this situation, many retail agents fear increasing their prices, or the products will spoil in their shops.

ANGOP was also informed by an official source that of the 20 tons of meat and chicken acquired by Kwanza-Norte Province, only an insignificant part was purchased by the local population, while more than half the product is being kept refrigerated.

Retailers contacted by ANGOP said they are avoiding raising prices, not because of financial inability, but because they fear reaching the end of the month with no one buying their products.

"We are currently buying a kg of chicken from Frescangol [Perishable Products Supply Company] at 1,000 new kwanzas, and meat at 1,900, and we resell it afterwards for 1,800 and 2,500 new kwanzas respectively," he said.

Since publication of the central government's current economic measures, the purchasing power of many citizens has fallen considerably.

*** Elf Aquitaine Production Figures Given**

92AF0265A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] The current production ceiling for Elf Aquitaine-Angola, a French company established in our country in 1980, is 150,000 barrels of oil per day, its outgoing director Fernad Poimboeuf disclosed yesterday.

According to Fernad Poimboeuf, the company's total investments in Angola during those years was on the order of \$2 billion.

Elf's activities in Angola began with research by company geologists and geophysicists in 1980, a time when the production-sharing agreement for Block 3 was signed, and they began to drill the first wells in the beginning of 1981.

In the first five wells explored they found an equal number of deposits, and at that point development plans were outlined that began to materialize in 1983 and 1984.

The first platform was constructed in 1984 and production was initiated the following year, with the first shipment made in May.

The fruit of hard work, Elf is currently the second largest oil producer in Angola.

Fernad Poimboeuf added that to develop Block 3 it will be necessary to invest approximately a billion dollars, in order to reach 200,000 barrels per day by 1995.

The official added that Elf Aquitaine is planning to construct a medicine factory in Angola.

The petroleum company participated in the rehabilitation and provisioning of the Kwzola Home in Luanda, through a cultural and humanitarian fund headquartered in France and directed by Elf Aquitaine's current president. This investment is budgeted at close to a million dollars.

Poimboeuf revealed that there is a contract between Elf and the Secretary of State for Social Affairs, by which the French company is supporting (for a period of three years) the children of the Kwzola Home in the areas of food, clothing, medical assistance, and medicines. He added that the company's intent is to continue that type of assistance for a longer period of time, for the home to be able to function autonomously, without recourse to Elf.

In his turn, Poimboeuf's replacement, Roman Gonzalo, who was interviewed by us, stated that he will continue line of work initiated by his predecessor, adding that it is the hope of the company he represents to compete in the distribution of fuels and lubricants, as soon as the Angolan Government creates the conditions to do so, that is, when Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] ceases its monopoly in that activity, allowing other companies to open.

*** Presence of UNITA Prisons in Namibia Denied**

92AF0260D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] The officer in charge of business affairs for the Namibian Embassy in Angola, Phillip Mavulu, denied yesterday in Luanda that there were UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] prisons and bases in his country.

The Namibian diplomat, speaking to ANGOP, reacted to reports of the existence of UNITA prisons in Namibia made on 28 November in Menongue (Kundo Kubango) and on Wednesday in Luanda by some former government prisoners released recently from Jamba.

"Since its independence, Namibia has not had any UNITA prisons or bases. UNITA used to collaborate with South Africa in its fight against the Angolan government, and when South Africa began to withdraw its troops, UNITA also pulled out of Namibia," he said.

Some ex-prisoners told ANGOP that UNITA had bases in Namibian territory, including "Novo Horizonte" and "Delta," where prisoners of war were still being held.

The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Vicente Nicod, told ANGOP today in Luanda that when the process of releases is over, the Committee would inspect the prisons to make sure that everyone had been freed.

"I have learned from the former prisoners of the existence of additional places of detention. We are going to look into this with UNITA to confirm whether or not this information is correct," he said.

He said that if there do prove to be prisoners being detained in places that were not made available to the Red Cross, it would contact the parties to examine the matter further.

Vicente Nicod announced that 81 government prisoners being detained by UNITA in Cambandua, Bie Province, were released yesterday.

He added that UNITA released 38 prisoners from the same place on 26 November, while on 3 December 39 more were set free in Bimbe, Huambo (Center).

According to the representative, the International Red Cross Committee received a list of 824 prisoners from UNITA, and would receive another of 100 detainees.

He said that examination of the prisoners in question began last Monday and that they would be released shortly.

According to Vicente Nicod, the Red Cross would continue to inspect the government prisons to confirm that the release process had been completed.

After Luanda and Uije (Norte), the inspection committee would be in Cabinda (Norte) this week.

Vicente Nicod indicated that the Red Cross had not found any UNITA prisoners in the prisons visited up to now.

"We are only finding prisoners who had committed crimes," the International Red Cross representative told ANGOP during the interview.

Mozambique

Chissano Receives Dutch, Belgian Ministers

MB2901202492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] At separate meetings in Maputo today, President Joaquim Chissano received Cooperation Ministers Jan Pronk of the Netherlands and Eric Derycke of Belgium. The two ministers are in Maputo to attend the 12th annual consultative meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which begins in the Mozambican capital tomorrow.

During his meeting with the Dutch official, Chissano briefed him on the ongoing Rome talks between government and the Mozambique National Resistance aimed at achieving peace in the country. The Netherlands has been cooperating with Mozambique in the health, education, construction, and water sectors. It is also assisting the emergency program for the needy in war zones.

At his meeting with the Belgian minister, President Chissano discussed existing bilateral cooperation through the EEC. A source said that Mozambique is negotiating with Belgium the resumption of that country's assistance to the Eduardo Mondlane University.

Rome Peace Talks Resume, Discuss Electoral Law

MB2901100092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] In Rome yesterday, the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegations to the Mozambique peace talks exchanged documents outlining their positions on the principles of the future Mozambican Electoral Law.

Also yesterday, the two sides began direct discussions on their proposals for the Electoral Law. Renamo proposes that all 18-year-old citizens be able to vote, and 25-year-old citizens may be elected to parliament. Renamo argues that an 18-year-old person is not mature enough to become a member of parliament, though he may vote in an election for members of parliament.

Government regards that proposal as unrealistic for a country in which half of its residents consists of youths with a relatively short life span.

Electoral Law Discussions Continue

MB3001100492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] In Rome yesterday, delegations from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance continued direct plenary talks to clarify their mutual stands on the country's future Electoral Law.

The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, AIM, correspondent said the plenary session is expected to continue until the end of the week in view of the extent of the points under discussion. He said only from next week will the mediators be able to draft a document on the consensus reached between the two parties. The correspondent said Protocol No.3 and the country's future Electoral Law will be drafted on the basis of this consensus.

Also, according to AIM correspondent, Protocol No. 3 will contain modalities providing for the return of about 1.5 million Mozambican refugees from neighboring countries and their resettlement in the country through international assistance.

The mediators in the Mozambican peace process said intense discussions on the country's future Electoral Law are under way in Rome but the atmosphere of the dialogue is cordial.

Unamo Urges International Intervention To End War

MB2901123292 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] The Mozambican National Union, Unamo, the only Mozambican opposition party which has so far applied for legal registration, has suggested international intervention to end the war in the country. In a statement, Unamo President Carlos Reis, attacked the lengthy delays in the peace talks that have been taking place between the government and the armed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel organization since July 1990. Unamo suggests that the only way in which peace can be rapidly restored is for the government to work together with the newly emerging nonviolent opposition parties to request the necessary support from the international community to end the war.

The statement accuses the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party of violating human rights, and leading the country into what it calls an intolerable economic situation. But it also condemns Renamo for trying to destroy the country's infrastructures, and for defending neocolonial interests and committing murders.

Namibia

PRC's Qian Qichen Discusses Southern Africa

MB2201193792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1910 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Windhoek Jan 22 SAPA—The current volatile international situation has made it all the more necessary for China and African countries to "close ranks",

China's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Qian Qichen said in Windhoek on Wednesday [22 January]. He was discussing China's foreign policy and view of the new international political and economic order during a public lecture at the University of Namibia during his two-day visit to the newly-independent country. "Let us work together in promoting world peace and development and defending the rights and interests of developing countries," Mr Qian said.

Limited but sincere, China's aid programme to Africa had been to raise the recipient countries' ability for self-reliance and improving standards of living. "We have never attached any political strings to our aid, nor have we ever used it to interfere in the internal affairs of any country," he added. China's contribution to African development included interest-free loans and grants for the completion of projects. "To strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the African and other Third World countries is the cornerstone of China's foreign policy," Mr Qian said.

Developments in southern Africa, Mr Qian said, were "quite gratifying". "Those laws serving as pillars of South Africa's apartheid system have been abolished," he said. "Delegates representing different races and different political convictions have met for the first time at the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], indicating that the question of South Africa has entered the new phase of political resolution," Mr Qian added. "There are bound to be difficulties on the way forward." China was convinced the positive transformation in South Africa would continue. "We look forward to the day when a united, democratic and racially equal new South Africa will emerge, which is the shared aspiration of the African people as well as the wish of the international community."

A peace agreement had been signed between the Angolan Government and UNITA [Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and agreements had been reached between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] concerning hostilities in that country. "With an early solution to the various questions of southern Africa, the region's people will be able to enjoy peace for the first time, so that they can rehabilitate and concentrate on healing the wounds from long years of wars and upheavals and conduct cooperation based on equality and mutual understanding," Mr Qian added.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Windhoek on Monday night for a two-day visit at the end of a six-nation African tour that included Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Ghana, as well as a brief few hours stop-over in South Africa on Monday.

During the visit Mr Qian and his delegation held "constructive and successful" talks with President Sam Nujoma whom Chinese President Yang Shangkun has invited to visit China. "Concentrated and comprehensive" discussions were also held with Namibia's Foreign

Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and senior ministry officials, Mr Gurirab said. The Chinese delegation is due to leave Namibia on Wednesday night.

Census Director Discusses Results of 1991 Census

MB2801133792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 28 Jan 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Jan 28 SAPA—Provisional figures from Namibia's first census, conducted in 1991, reveal the country has a population of 1,401,711 people, Census Coordinator Peet Swart told SAPA in Windhoek on Tuesday.

"This figure is very near the mark of 1.3 million we estimated for the (pre-independence) election," Mr Swart said.

At the last national census in 1981, Namibia had a population of 1,033,196, although Ovambo was not enumerated because of the bush war, and during the 1970 census 761,010 people were counted.

While the latest census revealed no dramatic figures, the biggest growth, 6.2 per cent, was in the Caprivi region in northern Namibia. "That is high," Mr Swart said.

In 1981 Caprivi had 37,900 people compared with the new figure of 70,782. "That is immigration I would say," he added.

The 1991 total figure indicates a 3.05 per cent growth rate per annum.

Mr Swart said comprehensive statistics on housing, unemployment, language, nationality, school attendance and a number of topics from the census information should be available in August.

He believed the statistics would also show a move to towns and cities.

"Looking at the 70, 81 and 91 figures it appears to me we had a good census and did not miss a lot," Mr Swart said adding the numbers compared well with the election registration figure.

Mr Swart said he was not particularly perturbed about South Africa refusing Namibians to enumerate Walvis Bay.

"They had a census last March and are prepared to give us their information to update ours," he said.

He estimated about 18,000 namibians lived in the South African port enclave, the majority of them coming from Ovambo. The information provided by these people would be the same sort obtained from the rest of Namibia.

About 3,000 people covered the 27 census districts from October 20 to 30 last year in an operation expected to cost around R[and]9 million, Mr Swart said.

Swaziland

King Mswati Says 'Need for Change' 'Acknowledged'

MB1701094492 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 17 Jan 91 pp 1, 24

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Govt Not Resisting Change—King"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has said that government was prepared for political change in this country.

He said the need for change was not being resisted but acknowledged.

The King said it was for this reason that he commissioned a committee to go around the country to gather the views of the people on how they would like this country to effect change.

The King said the report of the Prince Masitsela Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] Vusela [greetings] Committee is encouraging to him but that he will not be the one to say which way to go, as this was for the Swazi people.

The King made these remarks on Wednesday [15 January] night at a state banquet hosted by him in honour of the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Frederick Chiluba.

The King also told President Chiluba that in his effort for this country to keep abreast with the political changes that are taking place, he will soon be announcing another committee to review the system of government.

"We hope with God's guidance, we will succeed," he said.

The King told President Chiluba that the Kingdom and the Republic of Zambia have enjoyed the strongest ties of friendship for many years.

The King also congratulated him for his victory in last year's first multi party elections in that country.

"The overwhelming support you received from the Zambian People, shows the confidence your country has in you. We pray that God will give you the courage, wisdom and strength to fulfil the expectations of your nation, in what will be challenging times ahead.

"Your Excellency is obviously aware that our world is presently experiencing momentous changes. As such, we in Swaziland have decided to adjust ourselves to the challenges of change but not as followers of global pattern, but because we feel the time is right for us to review our political system in accordance with the aspirations of the people."

The visit of President Chiluba was in two folds. First he had come to hold talks on the forthcoming PTA heads of state summit to be held in Zambia at the end of this month

Secondly, he had come to introduce himself to the King following his victory last year, defeating long-serving President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

Human Rights Group Calls For Multiparty System

MB2801181192 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1610 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] The Human Rights Association of Swaziland has called for a peaceful change to a democratic multiparty system in Swaziland. The president of the Human Rights Association, Mr. Sam Mkhombe, said despite 23 years of independence, Swaziland had not yet established a workable political system that would ensure peace and prosperity for all. He said there was still high unemployment, lack of housing, as well as starvation in Swaziland, because of corruption practiced by a minority.

Mr. Mkhombe said any change in Swaziland should be preceded by a referendum, the lifting of the state of emergency, and the abolition of the country's 60-day Detention Act.

Zambia

Government To Review Public Service Salaries

MB3001055392 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Government is to open negotiations with the four public service unions to review salaries and conditions of service for all public service workers. Labor and Social Security Minister Dr. Ludwig Sondashi said in Parliament today that the move was taken in view of the ever escalating cost of living and inflation which made it impossible for workers in the public service to meet the basic needs of life on their present salaries and wages.

He said the decision would also help government to plug the current brain drain of skilled manpower to neighboring countries by ensuring that local professionals were paid attractive and competitive salaries. Dr. Sondashi could not, however, say when the negotiations would start, apart from saying they would be held soon and relevant authorities will announce a date.

Government also plans to carry out a similar exercise to cover nonunionized professionals, such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, and others.

The Civil Servants Union of Zambia has welcomed the statement by Dr. Sondashi. Acting Union General Secretary Mr. Justice Mumba said the four unions will meet tomorrow to map out a strategy on negotiations. He said one of the issues to be discussed is the cut on workers' salaries which needs to be reduced.

Niger

HCR Ends 'First' Session, Makes Decisions

AB2101154592 Paris AFP in French 0923 GMT
18 Jan 92

[Text] Niamey, 18 Jan (AFP)—The High Council of the Republic [HCR] the transitional legislative assembly of Niger, which was set up in November 1991 at the end of the national conference or general states, and which has been meeting since 23 December, ended its first session in Niamey yesterday, NIGER PRESS AGENCY, ANP reported. During its deliberations, the HCR mainly set up the 49-member commission that will be charged with assisting it in drawing up the Constitution as well as the texts of the main laws namely the electoral code, the rent code, and the family code.

HCR Chairman Prof. Andre Salifou and the other 14 members of the institution, along with transition Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou, were assigned the mission of leading the country to "free and democratic" elections in January 1993.

Among the initiatives that marked this first session was, mainly, the decision to create a "common working framework" for the transitional bodies. This framework implies periodic and regular meetings between the HCR and the government. It was set up at the beginning of the year and after the HCR had denounced "the slowness" in implementing some reforms decided by the national conference, mainly, the dissolution of the presidential guard.

The HCR, decided to associate the "active forces of the nation" with its deliberations, but detached itself from the traditional chieftaincy which it has banned from "interfering in political affairs," ANP stressed.

Nigeria

Reportage on Visit by Egypt President Mubarak

Babangida Meets Upon Arrival

AB2901191192 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] President Husni Mubarak of Egypt has arrived in Abuja for a three-day official to Nigeria. On arrival, the president and his wife were received at the Abuja International airport by President Ibrahim Babangida and his wife. President Mubarak later inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Brigade of Guards. Later, President Mubarak and his host drove in a motorcade through the Abuja City Gate where hundreds of people and school children lined up to receive them.

The visiting president and members of his entourage will later this evening be treated to a state banquet by President Ibrahim Babangida. Tomorrow, the two presidents will hold bilateral talks while Mrs. Mubarak and Mrs. Babangida will visit the Lower (Usumi) dam.

Lagos Radio Commentary on Relations

AB3001101092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Kelly Elisha news analysis]

[Text] The visit of President Husni Mubarak of Egypt to Nigeria beginning today marks a climax in relations between the two countries, which date back to the days of the Trans-Saharan Trade. The two countries were closely connected in merchandise which they traded in with each other by barter. They also exchanged cultural and institutional peculiarities until the friendliness was interrupted by colonial rule. Egypt, which as far back as 1575 [as heard] developed her ancient civilization, regained her independence in 1954. She picked up from where the colonial master inflicted the interruption and developed a modern civilization which was felt in all parts of the world. Nigeria, on her part, was not as lucky, because the colonial rule was prolonged beyond repairable limit, inculcating a cultural degeneration, which the country is still making efforts to surmount.

The similarity between the two countries is that both were colonized by Britain. This probably explains why Nigeria and Egypt have a long history of cordial relations. The relations were strengthened when in 1973, Nigeria stood by Egypt in her conflict with Israel. Even after Egypt took the world by surprise by normalizing relations with Israel, Nigeria kept the bond of friendship with her. Both countries enjoy trade links and cooperation in several areas, including economic relations, cultural and educational exchange.

During the visit, President Mubarak and his host, President Ibrahim Babangida, are expected to discuss a number of issues of common interest to both countries. The two leaders will explore ways of further strengthening relations to the mutual benefit of their citizens.

The issue of trade links between the two countries is likely to be given greater attention, especially now that the need to enhance intra-African trade has become imperative. Nigeria and Egypt are two nations which wield considerable influence in the continent. President Babangida is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and this thrusts a lot of responsibility relating to African affairs on his shoulders. His discussion on African issues will therefore flow from a position of authority and fact. On the other hand, Egypt occupies a strategic position, especially as the major link with the Middle East. She is more directly involved in the politics of that region and the Arab world. It is therefore expected that opinions bordering on Africa and the Middle East will be mutually respected.

Some African countries are today witnessing internal conflicts which constitute serious threats to their political stability. For instance, things are not going well in Algeria. Chad is still engulfed in crisis, and Congo is in a

political turmoil. The two leaders may examine the situations in these countries and take appropriate decisions.

Nigeria and Egypt share similar views on the situation in South Africa, and President Mubarak's visit provides another opportunity to reaffirm their positions and to remind Frederik de Klerk that apartheid in whatever form remains intolerable and the fact that the speedy democratization of South Africa should be given the urgent attention it deserves.

President Mubarak's visit will no doubt be of immense benefit not only to Egyptians and Nigerians, but to the entire people of Africa.

Mubarak Meets Foreign Diplomats

NC3001121592 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1036 GMT
30 Jan 92

[Text] Abuja, 30 Jan (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak this morning met Arab and African ambassadors accredited to Nigeria at the presidential office in Abuja, when he spoke about the importance of achieving peace amid world changes.

He said: When we speak about peace and stopping wars and bloodshed, this means that work should be done to improve the living standards of Arab and African peoples in particular and Third World nations in general.

He referred to current developments in relations between the big powers, which recently cut their defense budgets and programs to improve their peoples' living standards.

The president said: We have numerous problems which all of us must try to solve. The Arab world has the Palestinian problem, which should be solved honorably, and there are several problems in Africa for which we must also find suitable solutions.

At the end of the meeting, the Arab and African ambassadors thanked President Mubarak, wished him well, and hoped his visit to Nigeria and his talks there would be a success.

Report on Joint News Conference

NC3001162092 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT
30 Jan 92

[Report on a news conference by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida in the Presidential Palace in Abuja after their two-hour talks; date not given]

[Text] Abuja, 30 Jan (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has said that the world's major countries are now moving toward reducing their military spending to fund economic development and improve their peoples' living standards. He said: We in Africa must move the same way, and stressed that every Third World country is applying democracy as it sees fit.

President Mubarak said that it could never be determined whether the Palestinian negotiator was a PLO member. Egypt, he said, is investigating the matter.

The Nigerian president stressed stability's importance for development in the African continent. He also stressed the need to solve the problem between Libya and the United States through negotiation and diplomacy, not aggression. Babangida welcomed Egyptian expertise, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, in efforts to build the new capital, Abuja.

President Mubarak opened the conference with a short speech in which he said that this was his first visit to Nigeria and that his talks were fruitful, dealing with the general international situation and the African and Middle East problems. He said: We also discussed cooperation between our two countries, which we regard as extremely important. President Mubarak thanked President Babangida and the Nigerian people for their warm welcome and invited Babangida to visit Egypt to follow up this visit's results for bilateral cooperation.

President Babangida said he was pleased by Mubarak's visit and praised bilateral relations. He said: Your visit points to the strong ties between our countries. It is important for me because I enjoy your company. The Nigerian president described President Mubarak as a very practical brother with a realistic and pragmatic understanding of issues, a loyal friend, and a trustworthy person who does what he says. He went on: President Mubarak does not withhold any advice which he feels his brothers need as they try to develop their countries or accomplish other things. We are grateful to him and appreciate his constant personal involvement. We are also grateful for Egypt's efforts in Africa, the Middle East, and elsewhere. He added: We are looking forward to cooperating with you further. I am glad that we have discussed strengthening our cooperation. We talked about issues that concern our African continent, conflicts and economic integration in Africa, our countries' social development, the Middle East and other issues.

President Mubarak told correspondents: Africa cannot stand on its own, not helping to shape the new world order. We all know the present situation between the two superpowers. We also know quite well what happened to Eastern Europe and what is happening in Western Europe, where we see the countries establishing unity. He added: We might also observe that the two superpowers are reducing their armaments. This shows that the new era and the new world order are moving toward improving living standards everywhere, reducing arms in various areas, and seeking economic development, especially for the developing countries. The conflict will be an economic one and it will be everywhere.

President Mubarak said: We in Africa are acting and moving in the same way. Human rights and economic development are important. We certainly have a role to play in formulating the world order.

President Mubarak said that democracy is important but it must match the country's nature. The Western concept of democracy cannot be implemented everywhere. Democratic principles must be implemented in a way that suits the country. Africa can contribute to formulating the new world order by adopting these important principles.

The Nigerian president said: I share President Mubarak's views, but I want to add that current world events mean we should work together and cooperate, especially in the economic sphere. We must cultivate the South-South dialogue. I believe that signing the treaty establishing an African Economic Community along the lines of the European Economic Community is an important development for confronting the challenges facing us. I also agree with President Mubarak that African stability must be maintained.

President Mubarak said that the two superpowers are facing an extremely difficult economic situation. There are economic difficulties and recession in the United States, and the situation in the Soviet Union [as received] is even worse. The two superpowers are trying hard to cut defense spending and direct the money toward the economy, so benefiting the people. If the two superpowers, which have a very high income, are facing such a situation, what about our states? The African states must also cut defense expenditure, therefore it is our duty to solve disputes peacefully and to invest the money saved on the defense budget for our people's welfare and for raising their living standards.

Asked about the current crisis between the United States and Libya, the Nigerian president said: No superpower and no state should wage a war against a member of the international community. We neither support nor believe in the usefulness of any aggression on any state. If there is a problem between a superpower and a Third World country, as in Libya's case, we must try and solve it by negotiation and diplomacy, not through aggression. This is our stand.

Asked about the prospect of current peace talks finding a Palestinian solution, President Mubarak said: We all know that the PLO exists. There are no marks distinguishing the Palestinians who are PLO members from those who are not. I prefer not to indulge in details that might spoil the talks, only to say that not all PLO members live outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Some live there. I believe there are participants in the talks who are connected with and who are perhaps PLO members. The negotiations at the opening session in Madrid included representatives from the West Bank and Gaza strip. No one can say for sure that they are or are not PLO members. I reiterate that I do not want to go into details that might spoil the talks.

President Mubarak added: The same participants who attended the Madrid talks attended the bilaterals in Washington. They want members from outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip to participate in Moscow. We have

tried hard in this direction. I hope that when the committees meet in April the representatives from outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip will participate in the economic and refugee committees' meetings to find a solution to the problem.

The Nigerian president praised Egypt's achievements in reconstruction and the infrastructure, saying: We look forward to benefiting from your great expertise in promoting our own development projects. I would like to stress that we will give Egyptian construction companies the opportunity of working in Nigeria. This is the way to develop South-South and bilateral cooperation. Personally, I would like to see Egyptian construction companies working here, especially on the new capital, Abuja. When I retire I will join the Egyptian-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce to pursue this goal, Egyptian companies' participating in building Nigeria's new capital.

Muslim Students Cited on 'Police Attack'

AB160114492 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The Muslim Students Society of Nigeria [MSS] has asked the Federal Government to issue a decisive statement over the incident in Kaduna between the police and Muslims. In a statement in Kaduna, the organization described the police attack on the [word indistinct] Muslims as most unfortunate. The MSS said that there is no constitutional provision which prohibits the reception for a released jailed person and cited instances where such receptions were organized without any intervention. It also said that the police intervention in Kaduna was unjustifiable. The MSS said the function of the police in the state was their duty to protect the citizens and not to intimidate them.

Similarly, the Council of [word indistinct] in Nigeria has described the police action in Kaduna as vindictive against Muslim activities. It said the act was a deliberate attempt to paint Muslims as troublemakers and a breach of the freedom of assembly enshrined in the Constitution.

New Chairman of People's Bank Appointed

AB1801091592 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT
17 Jan 92

[Tex.] Lagos, Jan 17 (AFP)—The Nigerian Government on Friday announced the appointment of Ezekiel Oyeyipo as the new chairman of the People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN) following last week's resignation of Tai Solarin.

Solarin resigned on January 6 in protest at the government's delay in bringing to court senior bank officials implicated in a financial and corruption scandal which rocked the bank last year.

Solarin, 69, denounced "the tardiness, possibly the unwillingness...to arraign before the court of law the members that looted the bank and made away with

millions of naira that was intended for the common man". His successor Oyeyipo is a former deputy governor of Kwara state.

Commenting on Solarin's allegations of tardiness in pressing the prosecutions, Vice President Augustus Aikhomu said on Friday that time had been needed to investigate the allegations.

The bank was set up in October 1989 by the military government to cater for poorly-off professionals and traders who did not meet the stringent requirements of orthodox commercial banks and might otherwise not have access to loans.

The bank has 200 branches nationwide and about 245,000 persons have benefitted from its loans since it was created.

Oil Minister Announces Cutback in Crude Production

AB1801152592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Nigeria's crude oil production has been reduced by 50,000 barrels per day. The measure is a temporary arrangement to decrease the current quantity of oil on the market. The Minister of Petroleum Resources, Professor Jibril Aminu, announced this in Lagos yesterday. He dismissed the belief in some quarters that politics were responsible for the downward trend in oil prices.

Prof. Aminu said that Nigeria did not decide to cut its production level because some members were doing so, but rather because she believed it was necessary. The minister said that ideally, the best approach would be for OPEC to convene a meeting to discuss the possibility of a reduction of about 1 [million] to 2 million barrels a day. However, a voluntary reduction on the part of the members, he said (?can help).

Edo University Said Closed Amid Sexual Harassment

AB2001145092 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Lagos, Jan 20 (AFP)—Edo State university in Ekpoma, southern Nigeria, was shut by authorities at the weekend after students demonstrated over sexual harassment by teachers, newspapers said on Monday.

The government, which has set up a committee to investigate harassment of female students in higher education, is currently considering what punishment to mete out to offenders.

The demonstrating students on Friday pulled down the university signboard, lit a bonfire on the road opposite the university's main entrance and marched round the campus and the town singing war songs, reports said.

The students were also protesting against the recent change of the university's name from Bendel State university to Edo State university. They wanted the university named after its founder, Abrose Folorunsho Ali, the late governor of former Bendel state. Bendel state was divided into two states last August, Edo and Delta.

Togo

HCR Holds Extraordinary Session 16 Jan

AB1801174392 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] held an extraordinary session yesterday [16 January] at Congress Palace in order to renew its activities. It should be noted that council members should be on vacation by now. In order to have an extraordinary session until 17 February, HCR members amended some articles of the bylaws. Voting was done by show of hands.

HCR members also approved a new timetable for committee deliberations. From now on, these committees will hold their working meetings along with the plenary sessions.

Guinean Minister Meets With Eyadema, Comments

AB2201103092 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic, received Mr. Alhassane Conde, Guinean minister of interior and decentralization at his Lome-II residence this morning. Mr. Conde delivered a message from President Lansana Conte to his Togolese counterpart. After the audience, the Guinean minister said discussions with Gen. Eyadema centered on relations between Guinea and Togo, democratization in Africa, and the Liberian problem. Let us listen to Mr. Alhassane Conde speaking to Sifenche Ahuizi:

[Begin Conde recording] We discussed problems which affect Guinea including, naturally, the democratization process as well as the Liberian problem. As you know, Guinea now hosts over 500,000 Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees. The president has played and continues to play a very significant role in restoring peace to that country, and it is for these reasons that I am here to explain Guinea's problems to him in relation to what I have just told you, and also to seek his advice. [end recording]

The Guinean ambassador [as heard] also answered questions on the current political situation in his country and in Africa in regard to democratization.

[Begin Conde recording] Let us say that in Guinea we are now at the operational stage. In other words, political

parties have been legalized and a full-blown multiparty system is in place. We have a timetable. Between now and the end of the year, parliamentary elections will be held, and these will be followed by presidential elections. In a nutshell, the process is moving ahead very smoothly.

Concerning democratization and development in Africa, we believe that these two things are linked. As you very well know, development means progress; development means change. This cannot take place unless there is a broad development base. This is why democracy—which is also the participation of the people not only in decision making but also in the economic process—is one of the prerequisites of development. Without democracy, I think and I firmly believe that development will be virtually impossible. [end recording]

Independent Trade Unions, Opposition Stage March

*AB2201143092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Despite the ban by the minister of territorial administration and security, the protest march against insecurity in our country took place this morning in Lome. Dodo Elekonawo reports:

[Begin recording] This march, organized by the Coordination of Independent Trade Unions in conjunction with the Coordination of Opposition Parties and Democratic Associations of Togo, channeled thousands of demonstrators through the streets of the capital. They marched from the central lighted roundabout up to the Congress Palace via Marina Boulevard.

There were only a few hundred people at the start, but the crowd got larger as it moved on. Accompanied by drums, balafons, and whistles, the marchers—both men and women—sang songs and chanted slogans against violence and insecurity. After a two-hour march, the demonstrators stopped at Congress Palace where several people took the floor to thank each and every one for his courage and perseverance in promoting democracy in our country at all costs. [end recording]

'Armed Soldiers' Said To Ransack Newspaper

*AB2201213092 Paris AFP in French 1254 GMT
22 Jan 92*

[Text] Lome, 22 Jan (AFP)—This morning, several dozen armed soldiers ransacked the premises of a private newspaper in Lome, LE COURRIER DU GOLFE (bi-weekly), which is known for favoring the democratic transition and its sometimes virulent criticisms of the Army.

According to evidence collected by AFP, these men, wearing fatigue dress, arrived around 1000 (local time and GMT) in two trucks and entered the premises of the newspaper, which is a large villa situated in the center of town less than 100 meters from the seat of government,

where the Cabinet was holding a weekly meeting at the same time. According to witnesses, they "systematically destroyed" furniture, technical equipment, computers, the photography laboratory, and a printing machine. They also set the editorial room on fire before leaving some 10 minutes later.

According to initial reports, no one was injured because the newspaper personnel did not resist the ransacking.

"They were too many. We could not fight back with our bare hands," one of the young men guarding the villa explained to AFP.

Soon after the attack, while several policemen arrived on the spot to begin investigations, about 100 civilians gathered in front of the headquarters of the newspaper, some armed with clubs.

In its last issue on 20 January, LE COURRIER DU GOLFE, whose director is Koffi Kpe Homawoo, published an article on the front page entitled: "Bomb Layers Have Been Decorated." The article accused some soldiers of being responsible for recent bomb attacks against a hotel and building belonging to political personalities who favor the democratic transition. The bombings occurred in two towns in the interior, Atakpame and Sokode.

It published a list of names of eight soldiers to whom it attributed these actions, saying that they won them "decorations."

Quoting "an opponent," it denounced Head of State General Eyadema and his band of vulgar hooligans within the Army. A few weeks ago, LE COURRIER DU GOLFE attacked the former sole party, the Rally of the Togolese People, whose acronym, RPT, it "translated" as the "Rally of Togolese Profiteers."

The government and the prime minister of the transition, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, are still at the Cabinet meeting and have not commented. A close associate of the head of government only said that the latter had been "informed immediately" about the attack.

President Eyadema Condemns 'Assault'

*AB2201214292 Paris AFP in French 2044 GMT
22 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Lome, 22 Jan (AFP)—Togolese Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema today "strongly" condemned the ransacking of the offices of an independent newspaper, LE COURRIER DU GOLFE, a presidential communique said this evening.

"No one has the right take the law into his own hands," the head of state said. [passage omitted]

This "assault," which did not cause any casualties, is the first by soldiers since the bloody attack on the seat of government on 3 December by putschists.

The presidential communique also said that General Eyadema, who visited an Army unit today, "spoke about democracy and its necessity within the Army." He called on the Army "to wake up" in order to "restore its cohesion and unity."

Cabinet Communique Condemns 'Attack'

AB2201222092 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT
22 Jan 92

[Text] Lome, 22 Jan (AFP)—The Togolese Transitional Government, led by Joseph Koffigoh, today firmly "condemned" "the attack by some soldiers" on the headquarters of the independent newspaper, LE COURRIER DU GOLFE, a communique issued by the Cabinet states.

"The government firmly condemns this unacceptable act which goes against the new social contract approved by

all the nation's components, including the Army," the communique explains. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet's communique also said, without direct reference to the attack against LE COURRIER DU GOLFE, that the government has examined "the issue the ethics of the press" and has made "a new appeal to journalists to demonstrate more responsibility and objectivity when they report and analyze facts."

Interviewed by AFP, the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT, former sole ruling party) Secretary General Vigniko Amedegnato "condemned" the attack on the newspaper house.

The RPT "is fundamentally against such acts of violence" and "advocates dialogue and consultation," said Mr. Amedegnato, because "democracy can only thrive when there is consultation."

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DATE FILMED

3/Jan. 1992

